

opportunity to review its effectiveness. It is reasonable and prudent policy to review sanctions laws on a periodic basis. It would help ensure that the administration and Congress work together to forge an effective, common-sense policy which promotes our national security and foreign policy goals. We are living in a complex and more globalized world, so periodic review is necessary to keep pace with new developments. I also encourage a review of all of our sanctions statutes specifically relating to Iran to ensure a simplified approach to U.S. sanctions policy toward Iran.

The current ILSA does not sanction Iran and Libya. Instead, it sanctions those who engage in certain levels of investment in Iran's and Libya's petroleum sectors. In addition, it does not appear to me that the Congress fully considered the few positive developments that have occurred in Iran since the 1996 when ILSA was first passed. I fully understand that the hard-line clerics still control many of Iran's policies. However, we must not turn a blind eye toward Iran's election of Khatemi and the desire of young Iranian people to liberalize Iran's policies. Instead of showing some willingness to work with Iran, we are demonstrating our own inflexibility.

The United States has direct national security interests in maintaining the stability of the Middle East. Israel is an island of stability within this turbulent region. It deserves the support of the United States. In doing so, however, we must do everything possible to avoid making enemies for both the United States and Israel in that region. The U.S. must remain strong, but willing to revisit issues of such importance to the security of both the United States and Israel. It is my hope that despite the lack of a reporting requirement in S.1218, the Bush administration will conduct a thorough review of the effectiveness of ILSA and other sanctions laws.

Mrs. CLINTON. Madam President, I rise today to speak in support of S. 1218, the Iran Libya Sanctions Extension Act of 2001. This legislation will extend for another five years the Iran Libya Sanctions Act of 1996, which would otherwise expire on August 5, 2001.

In 1996 Congress unanimously enacted ILSA in response to Iran's emergence as the leading state sponsor of international terrorism, its accelerated campaign to develop weapons of mass destruction, its denial of Israel's right to exist, and its efforts to undermine peace and stability in the Middle East.

Five years later, the U.S. State Department's "Patterns and Global Terrorism," reported that Iran still remains "the most active state-sponsor of terrorism" in the world, by providing assistance to terrorist organizations such as Hezbollah, Hamas, and the Islamic Jihad.

Eleven short days from now, ILSA is set to expire. That is why we must act today to renew this important legislation to deter foreign investment in Iran's energy sector—its major source of income. By doing so we can continue to undermine Iran's ability to fund the development of weapons of mass destruction and its support of international terrorist groups.

In February of this year, I met with families of the American victims of the bombing of Pam Am Flight 103 in 1988. Brian Flynn, from New York City, recalled driving to John F. Kennedy airport to retrieve the body of his brother, J.P. Flynn, who had perished in the bombing. Brian remembered: "There was no flag, no ceremony, no recognition that he was killed simply for being an American."

Earlier this year, once again Brian drove to John F. Kennedy airport, this time, to go to the Netherlands to listen to the verdict against two Libyan nationals indicted for the bombing. A Libyan intelligence officer was found guilty of murder in the bombing, in the words of the court, "in furtherance of the purposes of . . . Libyan Intelligence Services." Yet Libya continues to refuse to acknowledge its role and to compensate the family members of 270 victims of the bombing. The State Department reports that Libya also remains the primary suspect in several other past terrorist operations. Brian and so many family members of the dozens of New Yorkers killed in the bombing, have written to me and conveyed how important it is for the United States to continue to hold Libya accountable for its support of international terrorism.

By acting now to renew ILSA, the Senate is sending a clear message to Iran and Libya that their dangerous support for terrorism and efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction are unacceptable and will not be tolerated.

Mr. SARBANES. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. SARBANES. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote on final passage of S. 1218, the Iran-Libya sanctions bill, occur this evening at 6:30.

Mr. REID. Madam President, reserving the right to object, and I will not object other than to indicate to all of the Senators within the sound of my voice, we are going to attempt to have two, maybe three, votes at 6:30. Senator WELLSTONE will be here at 4:30 to begin the dialogue, the debate on the Horn nomination, and then after that we are going to go to the nominee for the Small Business Administration, Mr. Barreto. We hope we can have those votes also at 6:30.

I appreciate the usual good work of my friend from Maryland.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SARBANES. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, I want to make it clear to colleagues that I am ready to speak on the nomination of Wade Horn to be HHS Assistant Secretary for Family Support. We are moving forward and are trying to get some work done. I am ready to speak. I think there are other Senators who want to speak in favor of the nomination. My guess is that it is a relatively noncontroversial nomination and there will be strong support. It can be a voice vote. It doesn't matter to me. But I want to speak and get this work done now. I am ready to do so.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, pursuant to the order of July 24, I now ask that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the nominations of Wade Horn and Hector Barreto. I believe the time allotted for Mr. Horn is 2 hours and the time for Mr. Barreto is a half hour.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, will the majority leader yield?

Mr. DASCHLE. I am happy to yield.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I do want to say to the majority leader, I do not think we will need anywhere near that much time. So I say it can probably be done in an hour with people speaking on both sides.

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, for the information of our colleagues, it may be that we will have one rollover vote on the Iran-Libyan Sanctions Act at some point. Currently, it is scheduled for 6:30. I understand that vote has been scheduled for 6:30 to accommodate some Senators who are attending a memorial service. I would suggest we proceed now to the nomination of Mr. Horn. And we will provide our colleagues with more information as it is made available to us. I yield the floor.